OLD VIRGINIA.

EXPERIENCES OF NORTHERN MEN IN THE SOUTH -APPEARANCE AND CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE. 1FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1

NORFOLK, Va., May 17, 1829 .- After the war closed, several Northern men with money came down to this tide water region, and bought farms and lands at low rates, as they supposed, with the expectation that Northern immigrants would flock in and buy of them at greatly advanced prices. Some hired managers to oversee, in some cases a few improvements were made, and occasionally houses and wharves were built, but as to going fairly to work to develop the resources of the country, they did not propose; this was to be done by those to whom they should sell. They waited and waited, but buyers did not come; it is true many came to look, but they generally returned without buying, and least of all, they would not buy at second hand, and the result was disastrons; some sold out at great sacrifice, others still held on, and being unable to make payments as they fall due, they are ruined, unless they have capital to fall back upon; and certainly ruined so far as the speculation is concerned. I hear of several who have lost from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each, and I have yet to be informed of a single investment in farming lands for the object specified, in which expectations have been realized. The few who have come to seeme homes, are making reasonable progress, and are likely to do well. The fact is that no money can be made by buying these lands on speculation for two good reasons; one, because almost every farm may be said to be for sale, and the other because industry is disorganized and there is no rural population to give life to business and trade. It is astonishing that Northern men should have acted so blindly, for they must have

there is no rural population to give life to business and trade. It is astonishing that Northern men should have acted so blindly, for they must have seen, had they taken the least pains, that the land seemed cheap only because genuine labor had never been applied to it.

No matter what may be the fertility of the soil, the value of timber or of fisheries, no matter what noble rivers or other means of transit and transportation may exist, they are of little value unless an intelligent and industrious people occupy the rural districts, to supply the markets of towns, to give employment to mechanics and trade to the merchant. The slaveholder may, by enlarged views and by conemployment to mechanics and trade to the mechanic. The slaveholder may, by enlarged views and by constant vigilance, do something to this end, but the prosperity he creates cannot be permanent, for the inevitable tendency of unskilled labor is to impoverish the soil, and bring down ruin. Thus, the close of the war left Virginia and the South with a wornout soil, and with a rural population incapable of restoring the wasted fertility, and what was still worse, having no interest in the soil, they had neither

worse, having no interest in the soil, they had neither an object nor a desire to restore it.

The road from Williamsburg to Yorktown, a distance of ten miles, is undoubtedly the oldest in America. It runs on high ground about equally distant between the James and the York Rivers. The soil varies from loam to light clay, not one-fourth is in cultivation, and none of the farms or houses have a nest, thrifty look. Few of the streams are bridged, and horses are permitted to drink now in the places where the horses drawing the carriages of the Colonial Governors, or the army wagons of the Continental army as it hastened to inclose Cornwallis drank long ago, and here are the same washed hills and stretches of swamp and forest, s washed hills and stretches of swamp and forest, like birds sing, and like wild flowers bloom. Af-iding some four miles we stopped in the shade of e oak trees, and at a cross-road grocery or store. chandise and the back part to the merchant's residence. I judge that the stock in trade might have been worth \$100: there were several pairs of boots and shoes, a few pieces of shelf goods, a box of soap, several kinds of tobacco, and some candy. The sheriff being along, the business on hand was to collect the State license, and the merchant reached his hand through the back door and received a pocketbook, when he counted out \$15. While the sheriff, who was a Northern man, appointed by the military, was putting up the money, the merchant, who undoubtedly had been a Confederate soldier, watched his movements in a manner that was at once sharp, dull, and contemptuous, and then a hand reached in from the back room and received the pocketbook. It

even as we rode away none appeared at the back door, but through the cracks made by the cypress shoots, with which the house was boarded, there was a gisten. Beside this license it seems there was another on this establishment for selling liquor, which the Internal Revenue officers would collect. When within a mile of Yorktown we came to the first manufacturing establishment I had seen on the Peninsula. This was devoted to making barrels. Near by was a large peach orchard, planted for the Northern market, but I was teld that crops are uncertain, and that the investment is a poor one. Next we came in sight of York River and the Bay, making a vast expanse of blue water; then we descended into a valley and passed a long line of Confederate earthworks; then ascended the hill, and went through a deep cut made in the fortifications and entered Yorktown, which has 25 or 30 houses, and perhaps 500 white people, while of colored folks, either here or in the vicinity, there is an indefinite number, say 5,000. During the latter part of the war their shanties occupied miles of ground, for they had gathered from much of the tide-water region. The best houses were built more than 200 years ago, of English brick and lumber, and clamsy wrought nails honses were built more than 200 years ago, of English brick and lumber, and clamsy wrought nails were used. Other houses nearly as old are standing, and all are occupied and in good repair, except the Court-House, which was built for a custom'house, and was used as such by the Colonial Government. It is said that New-York merchants, in the early days, came hither to buy goods, which is not improbable, since harge quantities of tobacco were raised there and shipped to Europe. When this fact is considered, it will appear astonishing that tobacco, which is naturally distasteful, should so soon come into such general use as to be grown sufficiently to freight many ships every year, notwithstanding they seldom exceeded 400 tuns burden, for not only did Yorktown become a large place, but several other towns, particularly up the Chesapeake and Potomac, were crowded with shipping. The present business of Yorktown is connected with the small country trade and the oyster and fishing interest. There are two or three good stores, and many small shops, kept by negroes. One of the colored merchants was a minister, and in talking with him he said that his people wanted land, but they had no money to buy. I told him that they must save their money and be temperate and honest. He said honesty is a good thing; he knew it could be depended upon, for, being now 45 years old, and having been a minister 31 years, he had not in his whole life stolen more than \$20, and now he was a merchant. He had a part of a barrel of corn meal, a few sacks of flour, some tinware, and soap and candy. The colored people's idea of honesty is becoming more defi-He had a part of a barrel of corn meal, a few sacks of flour, some tinware, and soap and candy. The colored people's idea of honesty is becoming more definite. At a hotel I talked with the waiter, who said he was going to save money, get him a wife, and go to raising "wegetables." When I asked him if he did not help himself to some little things lying around, he said he had about quit that; in fact, he and his people were going to be honest. They were trying the best they could, and they would "fetch it by and by."

The York River properly enters into York Bay at the town; the distance across to Gloucester Point exceeds a mile, while the bay is three or four miles wide. Steamers running in connection with the York River Railroad by West Point to Richmond stop at the wharf, and there is water enough to per-

mit the Great Eastern to do so.
After the Confederates evacuated this place Gen.
McClellan began fortifying on the old Continental
lines, and the works remaining are of such extent and hight that they cannot be leveled. In cut-ting a parrow road through this embankment negroes were employed at 40 cents a day, and the work cost \$50. Beyond are the plains of Yorktown stretching for several miles, and I was shown the spot, near a negro's garden, where Cornwallis sur-rendered his sword. These plains are perhaps 150 feet above the river; the soil is a sandy gravel, and easily worked, and I have seldom seen a locality better suited for farming or gardening or fruit grow-ing. The whole region is underlaid with shell mark, said to contain 80 per cent of lime, which crops out along the river and streams and it can said to contain 80 per cent of lime, which crops out along the river and streams, and it can be obtained at the cost of hanling in unlimited quantities. It is singular that none of the farmers have tried it, at least so far as I could learn, and I diligently inquired, but the idea prevails that it will burn the soil. I think there can be no doubt that it is well fitted for starting clover on the exhausted lands, and if it will do this no other manure is required for general farming purposes, for whenever clover can be grown with success all other crops can be and good stack will be introduced when the land will have a value equal to the most favored. Beyond the fortifications are hundreds if not thousands of freedmen's cabins; each has a garden spot, and beyond are large unfenced fields where they were plowing for corn with weak teams. Formerly this region was occupied by plantations but now every thing except chimneys is swept away. swept away.

The road now led toward Hampton and Fortress

The road now led toward Hampton and Fortress Monroe, distant 25 miles. After passing out of the plains we came to a country thinly settled; a few farms were pointed out as having been bought by Northern men at about \$8 an acre, and in some cases the houses were good and there were poor orchards. Although the ground is elevated, much of it approaches to clay, and ditches are required to carry off the water. Big Bothel is a poor church in a half settled country, and the fields looked bare with sterility. The depth of the plowing will not average more than two inches. Hearing of a freedmen's school we went to a large two story white house; but only a colored woman was there; the school-mistress had left, and we saw the vacant benches. This woman seemed a poor, distressed creature; she said she could get little to eat, her husband had gone to see if he could get some meal, her baby was only three days old, and when I gave her some money she courtesied almost to the ground. Little Bethel is three or four miles beyond Big Bethel. The road from the other side comes alongside a swamp for half a mile, then turns and crosses it by a narrow causeway and bridge. In the swamp and by the bridge, and concealed by under-

brush and timber, lay the Rebels, and our men, not being able to see them, were massacred. I was pointed to the spots in the road and across a swampy field where they fell.

Turning from the direct road we took what is called the back river road, and went for miles through some of the best farms in the United States. The soil is inexhaustable, though it requires ditching to keep out the tide-water, for the ground is low, and where entitivation had been only common wheat stood strong. The houses are fine, and about a mile apart. Before the war, the planters are said to have had more money than they knew what to do with, and they invested largely in Confederate bonds. They are now in debt, and would sell. One good farm which I was shown was held at \$15 an acre, with a first-class house and a large grafted orchard. I think the ague must be common in the Fall.

We entered Hampton about 2 o'clock, and although it is a village of 2,000 inhabitants, mostly rebuilt since the war, little business seemed going on. Across the creek is a tall, dungy structure, standing bleak, and built and occupied by John Tyler when he was President. Beyond is a college for freedmen, under charge of Gen. Armstrong, where at least 400 young men and women are instructed in whatever is calculated to fit them for society, or for leading independent lives. A large farm is devoted to growing vegetables for Northern markets, and by this and by other industries the school is made self-sustaining. There are other schools well attended, and the whole locality seems a center of the colored population. Of these people I intend to speak at large, after I have seen them in many States, and after many facts are gathered. But I may say that they are industrious, that they work for low wages, and that mainly they are hopeful.

After having visited Fortress Monroe, three miles distant, passing over low but fertile ground, and having seen the casemates where J. D. was confined, a boat was

their extent. A field of 10 acres of strawberries is common, while there are fields of 20, 40, 60, and in one case of 160 acres. Thousands of freedmen, men, women, and children, are employed, and they think that there is no place in our country where this business is carried on as extensively. The land is good, it is well cultivated, and the price varies from \$25 to \$50 and \$100, and at no great distance from the city, which seems to me cheap. I saw pear orchard, mostly of the Dutchess variety, which here succeeds best, and which annually brings in \$5,000. Portsmouth is across Elizabeth River, reached by ferry-boats, which run every 10 minutes. It has at least 5,000 inhabitants, and it lies much like Brooklyn. Norfolk resembles New-York, and the relative situation and appearance of the two places are striking. It is well known that their harbors are equally good. I shall have more to say of Norfolk when I visit the upper country on the James. To consider the claims of Norfolk requires no little investigation, for its prospects are of no ordinary kind, whether compared with New-York, Chicago, or San Francisco.

N. C. M.

FAREWELL TO MINISTER CURTIN.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA-BAN-QUET AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC-SPEECH OF THEMINISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.-The municipal authorities of this city having tendered the use of Inde pendence Hall to Minister Curtin for a farewell reception of the citizens of this city previous to his departure for his post of duty, to-day was set apart for the event. The Mayor and City Councils assembled in the Select Council Chamber at 2 o'clock, and formed in procession, and marched to Independence Hall. Gov. Curtin entered a few minutes afterward. After an address from Mayor Fox the doors were thrown open to the public. Quite a crowd had gathered in front of the Hall, and handshaking commenced vigorously. The reception continued until 4 o'clock. The banquet this evening at the Academy of Music was a grand affair. Over 500 persons sat down at 5 p. m. The building was beautifully decorated with American and Russian flags. The chair was taken by Judge Russel Thayer, and a large number of notables were present, including the Russian Minister, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, &c. After discussing edibles, Judge

Theyer introduced ex-Governor Curtin, who was received with loud applause. He responded as follows: with loud applause. He responded as follows:

I am not insensible to the compliment of this ovation, and am deeply grateful for the warmth of your reception. Notwithstanding your flattering encouragement, deep and conflicting emotions perplex me in rising to address you. The occasion excites the liveliest feelings of the heart, and the great measure of pride that I am deemed worthy of such a demonstration by the people of my native State, is saddened by the thought that it is a farewell, and that I am now about to leave my friends and home for a foreign land. No matter how much flattered by fortune, or in what position in life, it is always sad to sever the ties which bind us to our private circles, to friends who have been faithful alike in sunshine and shadow, in prosperity and adversity, and who become closer and more sacred as time chastens the attachment to the sincere and shortens the brief days allotted for their enjoyment. With the feelings excited by the surroundings in which I stand to night reach far beyond the circle of individuals, grateful as my memories must ever be of them. I could not find language to express all to whe to this great city and to our honored and mighty Commonwealth and her free people. In the memorable struggle which associated my humble name with the imperishable honor of the State, Philadelphia was generous and steadfast in her attachment to me. Her voice was largely instrumental in making me a candidate for Governor, and throughout the six years of my service as Chief Executive, her people kindly sustanced me, and no sacrifice was deemed too great to vindicate her National Government when assailed; and who can forget, who can full to remember forever with pride, that Pennsylvania was the first and the grandest of his processor in the states in her offerings for the Government, and the most heroic in her sufferings for humanity! When others doubted or hesitated, her faithful people were un-SPEECH OF MINISTER CURTIN. of all the States in her offerings for the Government, and the most heroic in her sufferings for humanity! When others doubted or hesitated, her faithful people were unfaitering in their fidelity; and now the satisfaction to claim American citizenship all over the world is magnified by the title of Pennsylvania wherever the martial virtues command homage and respect. It was the pleasure of the people of Pennsylvania to call me to the Executive office just as the heavy clouds of war were gathering to burst upon our country, and threatened the destruction of our Government. In my office I carnestly labored for peace; no measure of conciliation consistent with the public duty was left untried to heal the discord which threatened the inpending strife. Our State stood preeminent, morally and physically, in every phase of the troubles and angry passions which led to the war, in generous concessions for peace; her voice was for peace, and while she offered no threat or menace, she was the first to declare officially that if fraternal war must come, all her forces in men and money would be given to sustain the national life. When war was forced upon us, I accepted the great duies imposed upon me. How solemn and exacting those duties were, how ceaselers, how exhaustive at all times, how intricate and perilous, not to a man but to a country, but few can ever know. To superintend the organization of \$60,000 troops furnished the National Government was a task of no common magnitude, and when it is considered that to the calamities of war must be added the perils of discord and turbulence in her midst, the dangers of invasion from year to year, the devastations committed by the enemy on our own borders, and the dark days of gloom which followed each succeeding sacrifice of life, I need not say that the position was one whose honors were won with incalculable care and toil; nor did the duties end with defending our State, preserving its internal quiet, and filling its quota of troops. It was then that the most arduous of dut proud to-night to say that Pennsylvania was the first State to approach the stature of justice in vindicating the claims of the solders who preserved our inheritance of civil and religious liberty. I say approach, for we are still far short of full justice to the disabled, to the sick, and the bereaved of the war. We see our maimed and haggard heroes mendicants upon the streets. Some are inmates of our alms-houses and poor-houses, and while some are indebted to the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, you have been pained even for Pennsylvania, whose achievements were so brillhant in preserving the unity of our Government. We feel proud that Pennsylvania, in the exercise of heaven-directed benevolence and charity, has gathered together the helpless and destitute orphans of the war and made them the children of the Commonwealth. The disabled solders of the war should be alike strangers to want. It is true the National Government has done ered together the helpiess and destitute orphans of the war and made them the children of the Commonwealth. The disabled soldiers of the war should be alike strangers to want. It is true the National Government has done much for them. Lands have been purchased, and buildings have been erected, but provision has not been made for that class of our citizens, and I sincerely trust that positive demand will be made by the people of the State, at the next session of the Legislature, for liberal measures to be enacted for their support. Let it be part of the proud history of this great State that, accepting the war as a necessity, she gave to it freely her best blood, and that now the orphan, made destitute by the war, is provided for and educated, and that the married and sick man is maintained and made comfortable, not as a papper, but as a soldier of the Republic, that she at least, to her glory and honor, is just to the living and the dead. Pennsylvania was the first to send her humans representatives to every camp where her soldiers were to be found, the first to give them her own flag—to charge them with the honor of the State; the first to turnish systematic aid and kind unmistrations to the sick and the wounded; the first to send her agent to the National Capital as the advocate of the soldier in every hour of need, and the first to find the means for the humblest in the land to devote the last sad appeals of affection, and to bury their martyred dead at home and thair kindred. In these efforts to majore our brethren in the field, and to soften the sorrows of war among the people, our sister States generally either emulated the example of Pennsylvania, or accomplished the like results by means of a kindred character. I rejoice that her noule deeds have gladdened so many hearts, and made so much atonement to the innumerable host upon whom fell the carliest sacrifices of her country. It pleased Providence to so direct this great people in their herole struggles to maintain their free Government, that the war cu

the value of such service, and gave expression to their thanks in words warmed by gratitude. I could not, if I would, forget on this occasion to remind you and congratulate you on the willing support and the liberal offerings made by the people at home for the comfort of the soldiers in the field, not only through the instrumentality of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, but with the involuntary contributions of all classes of our people, in which the rich and the poor exhibited a patriotic rivalry, and we must ever hold in pride the ministrations of the plous, benevolent and good women of the State. It is true, my friends, that I go abroad charged with a high commission from my Government, given to me voluntarily by the President for what the people of the State did when the nation was in agony and distress, and that I go accredited to a Government that has ever been friendly to us. It is somewhat anomalous that the freest and the strongest Government in the new world should have maintained the most amicable relations with the most absolute monarch and the strongest Government of the old world. America and Russia have never had an interruption of their friendly relations. It is my earnest prayer that during my residence at the Court of the Autocrat of all the Russias, nothing will occur to break these relations. It will certainly not occur by any act of mine. It is a subject of congratulation that our country is restored to peace, and that the war is over; and I do sincerely hope that it will please Providence to answer the carnest prayer of our President to "let us have peace." When I return to you I hope I may find this a nation of homogenous people, with all the bitterness of angry feeling which caused the war and all its vicissitudes forgotten, and that we may be in the enjoyment of that fraternal feeling which alone can make a nation great and respected, and a people happy and prosperous. The war has left its impress upon our institutions; the great and discordant element has been obliterated forever lessons and its logic will soon make us a nation of freemen indeed, and here at least virtue will meet its reward, where all humanity is raised to a common
level. The President of the United States, whose
priceless services in the field to preserve the
Government give such a brilliant guarantee of his ability to guide her destines, should be sustained with the
confidence and willing support of all the people, thus
strengthening him in his high office. Belleving as we all
do in the purity of his purposes, in his lofty patriotism
and unapotted integrity, we can confidently predict that
his civic career will adorn and illustrate the glories of
his achievements in the field. He knows full well how
much the war magnified the power, developed the great
resources, and enhanced the respect for the nation
abroad, and that its vast sacrifices have raised to living
light the fundamental principles of liberty first declared
to the world by its fathers in this classic city. When our
history is truly written, future generations will be
amazed at the story of what we did to preserve iberty
and elevate humanity. I will be pardoned for saying so much of the war. I could not part from the people
of Pennsylvania without speaking of that important and
eventful period of our history with which, through their
partiality, I was so largely identified. With the ardent
prayer that our Government may remain an everiasting
unit, and that this great Commonwealth may maintain
her lofty position in the sisterhood of States, I bid you
fareweil; and as the hard word falls from my lips, I add my
thanks to the people of Philadelphia, to the people of the
whole State, for their unvarying kindness, the unfaitering
support, and for the thousand evidences of affection tendered me at this parting moment.

The text of "Pussia" was responded to by Count Bo-

dered me at this parting moment. The toast of "Russia" was responded to by Count Bodico, Charge de Affaires of the Russian Government at

Washington, who said:

You have selected one of your leading countrymen to represent you in my native country. I can assure him, and can assure you, that when he arrives in that country he will meet with friends, for Russians are all friends of the American people. Your new minister, Mr. Curtin, is remembered in Russia for the courage and determination he displayed while Governor of the Keystone State, during the great struggle that shook your nation. The sentiments of Russia were, during that struggle, and are now, in favor of the maintenance of the federal Union, and of her peace and prosperity. That you may fully understand the feelings of the Czar of that country in this respect, I will read you a dispatch, forwarded to Count Gortstch-koff for the Emperor, to me, and which I presented to the proper authorities:

To Coux Bonneo, Charp de Affaires:—Sin: The sympathies of our argust Soverign towards the American people and for their deathies are too active and too sincers to permit His Majesty not once again to expense ce a desire to express them on the advent of Gen. Grant to the Presidency of the Select Union. By order of the Emperor you are instructed to become the listerpreter of these actiments near the President The services which Gen. Grant has rendered to bis country under such of specification and of sational prosperity has not set with, and will out anywher meet with more cortial and more steading apparently than in

Rassia.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that, at though the climate of Russia is cold, her houses are for ever warm for Americans. (Great applause.)

sponses made, when the assemblage dispersed. The to Gov. Curtin and suite on Monday afternoon at the League house. The joint committee of the City Councils on the reception of Minister Curtin have procured a special car from the Pennsylvania Railroad company and with Mayor Fox, will accompany the Minister to New York on Wednesday. He salis for Europe on Thursday, when they propose to accompany him down New York Bay.

RELIGIOUS.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN BISHOP WHITEHOUSE AND MR. CHENEY-THE LATTER DECLINES TO RETRACT-THE COMING TRIAL.

We find in a dispatch to The Cincinnati Ga-ttle the following history of the rupture in the Episcopa hurch in Chicago, between Bishop Whitehouse and the tev. Mr. Cheney of Christ Church: The seven days race granted by Bishop Whitehouse to the Rov. Mr. hency of Christ Church, expired on Mebday, June 7, and council. Mr. Cheney to-day informed the Bishop has ne adhered to the conscientious convictious which he expressed when they last conversed on the subject. The facts as to the origin of the charges are these. They are not preferred by any member of Mr. Cheney's congregation. They are all sincerely attached to their rector, and will all stand by him when the day of trial cemes. I might add that Mr. Cheney is universally recognized as one of the very ablest young elergymen in the West. His upright Christian character was never questioned. Bishop Whitehouse is himself the accuser, and his charges are based on common report. The way the Bishop became aware of Mr. Cheney's omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service, was this: A short time ago Mr. Cheney, in conversation with the Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, a Baptist clergyman, informed him that in that service he dropped the offensive word. A short time after this the Rev. Mr. Wood, an Episcopal clergyman, seceded from the church and became a Baptist. In company with Mr. Goodspeed, he went to pay his parting respects to Bishop Whitchouse. During the interview man, seceded from the church and became a Haptist. In company with Mr. Goodspeed, he went to pay his parting respects to Bishop Whitchouse. During the interview the Bishop and Mr. Goodspeed entered upon a discussion of the baptismal questions, and, as a sort of clincher, Mr. Goodspeed told the Bishop what Mr. Cheney's views were, and how he conducted the service. The result of this information was that Mr. Cheney was cited to the Bishop's presence. The next thing now for the Bishop is to obtain the proof. After that he will have to give as days' notice to Mr. Cheney to appear and answer the charges. It is not likely, therefore, that the trial will take place much before Angust. Whenever it does take place, it will be recognized as scarcely second in importance to the famous Tyng case. In connection with the impending conflict between the two ecclesiastics, it may not be out of place to recall a brief piece of history. Some nine years ago, shortly after Mr. Cheney came to this city, he attended a diocesan convention, and took an active part in endeavoring to impeach the Bishop, and have some of his church real estaic speculations investigated. The impeachment was lost by one vote. Mr. Cheney, some time after, as Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke in Presbyterian, Methodist, and Eaptist pulpits. The Bishop was moved to bring charges against him at the time, but was persuaded to let him alone. Those who know the temper and peculiar characteristics of the Bishop will not doubt that he will insist upon his pound of flesh.

The Chicago papers have the following concerning the last stages of this affair: It is understood that Mr. Cheney's case will be presented by three presbyters to a special ecclesiastical court for adjudication, within a few

Cheney's case will be presented by three prespyters to a special ecclesiastical court for adjudication, within a few days. Should the court require Mr. Cheney to conform to the usages and ritual of the Church, the next step will be the admonition of the dergymman, and, should be fail to the usages and ritual of the Church, the next step will be the admonition of the clergymman, and, should be fail to heed this, the last step will probably be a deposition from his clerical office. It may not be unlateresting to know that there have been other cases of remonstrance against the peculiar forms of expression in the prayer-book, on the part of various clergymen of the Anglican Church, and that a movement had been set on foot, some time since, to modify these expressions. The Rev. Marshall B. Smith, late editor of the Protestant Churchman, entertaining viows similar to those hield by Mr. Chency, resigned his canonical orders, and retired from the Episcopal Church, not long since.

EXODUS OF JOE SMITH MORMONS. EXODUS OF JOE SMITH MORMONS.

Since the commencement of the work of building the Pacific Railway high hopes have been cherished by a large number of men and women in Utah, known as dissenters and apostates from Mormonism-following of Joe Smith—as inculcated by Brigham Young, that on its completion an avenue of escape would be open for them and they could make their way, undisturbed by the birelings and cut-throats of Brigham Young, from for them and they could make their way, undisturbed by the hirelings and cut-throats of Brigham Young, from Utah to the States. They have been decounced from the Brighamite pulpit as "apostate dogs" and the Danite assassins sent on their track, but still they perserved and Zealonsly, though quietly adhered to their belief in Mormonism as taught by the martyr, Joseph Smith, although their lives were in icoparty for so believing. Yesterday, May 31, a party of dissenters and apostates, numbering about 40 souls, all families, under the leadership of Mr. Warren Walling, late President of the Josephite wing of the Mormon Church in Sait Lake City, arrived at the depot, opposite the city, the greater portion of them coming from Mahad Valley and the remalader from Sait Lake City and vicinity. They chartered a car from the Company, for which they paid \$1,400, and have provided themselves with all the necessaries required on the trip. They purpose settling in Nebraska, on the Missouri River, near Omaha.

There are said to be 50,000 "commercial travelers" in the United States, divided as follows: Belongin to Boston and the New-England States, 10,000, New York, 20,000; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, 10,000 Pennsylvania and Maryland, including Philadelphia Pittsburgh, and Baltimore, 10,000.

A patent has been taken out in the Island of Jamaica for the working up of a new fiber called the cacoon rine, and a large factory is being erceted for that purpose. The fiber can be used for matting, stuffing for bedding, and other purposes. It also produces thread hardly distinguishable from silk, valued at 28s. per pound, woven goods similar to silk, and a rich and valuable purple dye.

purple dye.

A map giving the rank of different countries in Europe, based upon the relative efficiency and extent of the education imparted in their primary schools, has recently been published. The several nations rank as follows: Saxony, Switzerland, small States of North Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, Baden, Wurtemburg, Holland, Norway, Bavaria, France, Belgium, England, Italy, Austria, Greece, Papai States, Spain, Portugal, Waldo-Wallachia, Russia, Turkey.

CRIME.

MURDERS, ASSAULTS, ETC. THE WOODALL MURDER-NO CLUE TO THE PER-

PETRATORS.

On Saturday Dr. Wooster Beach made a post mortem examination of the body of French P. Woodall, mortem examination of the body of Frenca F. Woodan, the young man whose body was found floating in the bay on Friday last. There was found a wound on the left side of the head, a short distance above the eye, and extending to the back of the head, dividing the integument and fracturing the bones of the skull. This wound was about two inches in width, by six in length, and had apparently been made with an iron bar. There was another and smaller wound of the left eye and eye-brow, apparently made after death. The first mentioned wound must have caused death almost instantly, the skull being completely crushed in. The dress of the victim was but slightly disarranged, showing that there could have been no serious struggle before he received his death blow. The body bore the appearance of having been in the water about one week. In order to afford the police an opportunity to further my vestigate the matter, and discover and arrest the murderers if possible. Coroner Keenan has adjourned the inquest without date. Thus far the police have not obtained the slightest clus to the assassins, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they ever will. The fact that none of the money drawn by the deceased from the office of the Albany Life Insurance Company, where he was employed as clerk, on the day previous to his disappearance, was found on him, when picked up in the bay, proves conclusively that plunder was the motive that prompted his unknown assailants to murder him, and throw his lifeless body into the water to conceal the the young man whose body was found floating in the bay prompted his unknown assailants to murder him, ar throw his lifeless body into the water to conceal the

-rhe body of a man apparently about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches in hight, was found in the river at the foot of Reed-st., South Brooklyn, on the Inth inst. The body had been in the water a long time, as the hands were eaten off and the hair of the head had all been rubbed off. The dress consisted of a black coat and pantaloons. An iron ball was found attached to the body, from which it is supposed that the deceased was foully dealth with. Coroner Jones will investigate

the case. ASSAULT BY A SALOON KEEPER. On Saturday morning last the notorious Patrick D. Byrnes, keeper of a groggery at No. 71 East Houston-st., quarreled with Joseph Hogan of No. 67
Sixth-st., in the "policy shop" No. 83 East Houston-st.,
and kicked and beat him in a brutal manner about the
head and face. The police coming up took both men to
the Spring-st. Police Station, where Hogan refused to
make a complaint against Byrnes, declaring he would
"get square." in another way. Byrnes was accordingly
discharged from custody. Hogan's wound's were dressed
and he departed for home. Both are rough characters,
and it is more than probable something serious
will grow out of the affray. Nearly one year
ago Byrnes, while in the disreputable house
No. 45 East Houston-st., assaulted Henry Wallace, a resident of Jersey City, and stamped upon and
kicked him in such a brutal manner that the unfortunate
man died within three days of the assault. An inquest
was held and a verdict rendered against Byrnes.
Nevertheless the then District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall,
directed that he be released on \$2,500 bail, and the Grand
Jury have never yet found an indictment against
Byrnes, for the reason, it is alleged, that the papers in
the case have not yet been submitted to them by the
former District Attorney (Mayor Hall) or his successor,
Mr. Garvin. Byrnes is said to possess considerable
political influence in the Fourteenth Ward, and this may
account for the exceptional conduct of those whose
duty it was and is to see that criminals are indicted and
properly punished. Houston-st., quarreled with Joseph Hogan of No. 67 properly punished.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET Early yesterday morning Patrolman Henry J. Haight, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was summoned to the apartment of James O'Connell, in the tenement No. the apartment of James O'Connell, in the tenement No. 22 Rose-st., the latter being engaged in assaulting his wife in a brutal manner, endangering her life. On attempting to enter the apartment for the purpose of taking O'Connell into custody, the officer was met by the latter, who brandished a hatchet and declared he would brain him if he persisted in entering. The officer attempted to take him into custody, and the drunken desperado struck him several blows on the head with the hatchet, causing severe wounds. O'Connell was at length secured and taken to the station-house in Oak-st. The officer's wounds were dressed by a surgeon. Yeaterday the assailant was were dressed by a surgeon. Yesterday the assailant wa taken before Alderman Coman, and, in default of \$1,00 fitted to the Tombs to await trial on the charge

SIXTH WARD FREE FIGHT. John Skelly, of No. 32 Elizabeth-st., while intoxicated, early yesterday morning, entered John Lof-tus's oyster-house, at No. 163 Leonard-st., and soon entus's oyster-house, at No. 163 Leonard-st., and soon engaged in an angry discussion with the proprietor, and Mathew McGowan, James Conners, and Michael Sproulls. Hows were interchanged, and Skelly ran into the street pursued by the party. At the corner of Leonard and Baxter-sts., Skelly turned upon Sproulis and dealt him a blow on the head with a knife, causing a very serious scalp wound. The others coming up, one of them, unknown at present to the police, stabbed Skelly in the upper part of the thigh, causing a bad flesh wound. Sproulis was taken home to No. 184 Elizabeth-st. The remainder were arrested and locked up. At a later hour, Alderman Coman committed them to the Tombs, to await an examination. None of the parties are dangerously injured.

While Thomas Fitzgerald was conversing rith two friends on Saturday evening, at the corner of blarketst, and least broadway, seeman and assembly approached, and, seizing him by the hair, threw him violently to the pavement, and afterward attempted to stab him in the throas with a dirk. This he was prevented from doing by the activity of Fitzgerald, but be nevertheless managed to inflet a serious scalp wound, before the police could reach the scene, the would-be murderer had succeeded in making his escape. The there his wound was dressed, and he was then taken

home to No. 9 Orchard-st.

THE KNIFE IN CATHARINE-ST. Shortly before midnight on Saturday a numper of the residents of the tenement No. 86 Catharine-st. indulged in a free fight, during which a man named Tower stabbed Andrew Healey in the arm and side, caus-Tower stabbed Andrew Healey in the arm and side, causing severe wounds. Fower fled. Dr. Dwyer was called in to dress the wounds of Healey. He was accompanied by a friend, John J. Hogan of No. 72 Johnson-st., Brooklyn. After the wounds were dressed, and when the doctor and his friend were passing through an alley-way alongside the premises, Mr. Hogan was stabbed in the arm by an unknown man, who made his escape. The wound inflicted was but slight.

AN EAST HOUSTON-ST., ROW.

About 1 p. m. yesterday Patrick Bloomfield, residing at No. 25 East Houston-st., had an altercation there with a colored woman named Emma Smith, and there with a colored woman named Emma Smith, and she finally struck him over the eye with a china bowl, cutting a deep gash. Frank Dobson, who is known to the "sperting" fraternity as a performer on the banjo, and who has been before the Police Courts on one or two occasions for aggravated assaults on citizens, then joined in the assault on Bloomfield, and between thet we the latter was pretty roughly handled, receiving a number of cuts and bruises about the head, face, and body. Dobson and the woman were taken into custody, and locked up at Police Headquarters. Police Headquarters.

ALMOST A MURDER.

Late on Saturday night, while two respectable women were passing the corner of Pearl and Parksts., Stephen H. Moloney addressed them in an insulting ats., Stephen H. Moloney addressed them in an insulting manner. Edward Coppers, of No. 37 City Hall-place, a friend of the women, incensed at this struck Moloney, when the latter presented a pistol and fired, the ball just grazing the nose of Coppers. Moloney was arrested and locked up in the Frankin-st, police station, and yesterday taken before Alderman Coman at the Tombs. He was committed to await a trial. Moloney claims to be a cabi-notmaker, living at No. 42 Centre-st. A BRUTE.

While Mr. William J. Coffin, termporarily stopping at the Catakili House, was passing through Spring-st. at a late hour on Saturday night, he was assailed by John Burke, who struck him a violent blow in the face. This assault was followed by Burke closing with Mr. Coffin, and in the struggle which ensued the little finger of that gentleman was bitten off completely. Yesterday morning Burke was taken before Justice Dodge and committed to answer in default of \$2,000 bail.

ANOTHER BRUTE.

Ludwig Ferkner was very noisy and disorderly in the streets on Saturday night. Officer Antell of the Seventeenth Precinct ordered him to be quiet and to go home. Neither would be do, but continued to dis-turb the neighborhood. The officer then arrested Ferk-ner, when the latter resisted, and getting one of the offithe hand. A few goutle reguladers with the locust brought the biter to his senses, and yesterday he was made to still further realize the crime of which he was guilty by heing committed to prison in default of bail to answer at the General Sessions.

STABBING AFFRAY IN NINTH-AVE. John Reilly and David Degnan on Saturday

evening quarreled at Ninth-avc. and Twenty-first-st., when Degman stabbed his opponent in the back with a knife, causing a serious wound. The assailant, who lives in West Twenty-stath st., made bits escape. The wounded man was taken home to No. 548 West Sixteenth st. BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.

About 2 o'clock a. m. yesterday the house of

Mr. Reynolds, No. 8 Clinton-place, was entered by forcing open a rear basement window. The noise made at

Ing open a rear basement window. The noise made attracted the attention of the occupants, one of whom came down stairs in time to see the burglar escaping over the yard-fence. Nothing was stolen, and there was no arrest.

The same night an entrance was effected into the grocery store of John H. Cusenback, from which a number of articles were taken. The third becoming alarmed left behind some of the goods her had gathered together for the purpose of taking away. He was seen by the lady of the house as he was leaving the store, and she observed that he wore a pair of India-rubber shoes.

The saloon of M. McGoldrick was subtred about 3 a. m. yesterday, and a quantity of liquors and cigars were stolen. Subsequently officers See, Carponter and Smith, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, arrested James McQuade, Andrew Handrahan and John Connell on suspicion of being the burglars. They were locked up to await examination.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Capt. Jourdan and Detective Woodridge of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday, arrested Nathaniel Richardson, a Massachusetts lawyer, on a charge of subornation of perjury. Nearly one year ago Joe Wormald and Ned O'Baidwin, the pugulists, were arrested in E-sex County, Mass., for violating the laws of Massachusetts relative to prize-fighting, and committed in default of

\$5,000 ball each. Wormald was subsequently released, a man named Farwell becoming his surety for the sum named. Farwell on that occasion made oath that he was worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and exhibited what purported to be deeds of certain property worth that sum. On the day named for the trial Wormald was found to have forfeited his ball and fled to Canada. It then transpired that Farwell had no property, the deeds exhibited by him proving to be worthless. He was arrested and committed on a charge of perjury. After his commitment Farwell alleged that Richardson, the counsel of Wormald, had induced him to swenr faisely, and had furnished him with the worthless deeds. On this statement and the evidence of several witnesses, Richardson was indicted by the Grand Jury for subornation of perjury. Gov. Claffin granted a requisition, and lately Capt. Boynton, Deputy State Constable, came on to this city, with the document. The accused was brought before Justice Dowling on Saturday, and committed to the custody of the Massachusetts officers.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON. Officer Skelton of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct arrested James Harrison on Saturday morning

the Massachusetts officers.

on suspicion of having set fire to the premises occupied on suspicion of naving set life to the premises occupied by him as a clothing store at No. 213 Myrtle-ave., Brook-lyn. The building was destroyed by fire the night pre-vious. The accused states that he was at the theater in this city on Friday night, and on his return stopped at the Franklin House, near the Fuiton Ferry, Brooklyn, where he remained until morning. He was taken before where he remained until morning. He was taken before Justice Riley and held to await examination to-day at

STOLEN TEA RECOVERED. Early yesterday morning officers Fowler and Foley of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two men men enter their actions were deemed suspicious, the policemen ap-proached for the purpose of taking them into custody. The men fled and made their escape, leaving behind them, however, three chests of tea, valued at \$120. These, it was subsequently ascertained, were stolen from store of Cosgrove & Co., No. 234 Ninth-ave.

THE REVOCATION OF A PARDON.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD HOLDS THAT THE PARDON OF DEPUY WAS LEGALLY CANCELED, AND REFUSES TO DISCHARGE THE PRISONER.

In the habeas corpus case pending before Judge Blatchford, in which the return of Moses Depuy was sought on the ground that he was wrongfully con-fined, having been pardoned by President Johnson, Judge Blatchford has rendered his decision. After recapitulating the facts in the case, he held that the pardon was (substantially) correctly and legally worded. The main question in the case was as to a legal delivery of the pardon; whether the delivery to the Marshal was a delivery to Depuy, and the matter thus placed beyond the control of President Grant. It had been contended that when a pardon received the signature of the President and the seal of the State Department had been affixed, it was a completed act, and had passed beyond the power of revocation; but he did not think so. A pardon was different from a commission, a delivery of acceptance of the latter not being necessary to complete the act. A pardon is governed by the same principle as a deed, to complete which, both delivery and acceptance are necessary. The question arises whether this pardon was delivered to the prisoner in point of law. The intention of a President to grant a pardon, although the pardon is issued, is simply a matter of intended favor until the act is made complete by a legal delivery. It had been decided that to make a legal delivery the pardon must either be put in the personal possession of the person for whom it is intended or of the officer who has him in custody. The Marshal has no control of Depuy, who was in the custody of the Warden of the Penitentiary. The delivery to the Marshal has not a delivery to the Warden, and, in this case, the pardon went no further than into the Marshal's hands. It is a prerogative of the Presidential office to stop a pardon short of delivery. Such a stoppage is not a revocation, as the pardon is not complete. The Presidential office never dies. If President Johnson had a right to recall so had Prosident Grant. The prisoner is not entitled to his discharge on the ground that the pardon was never legally delivered. beyond the control of President Grant. It had been con-

THE COURTS.

THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH SUIT-ARGUMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

David Groesbeck agt. Wm. E. Dunscomb and Morgan Dix.—Superior Court.—Special Term.—Before Justice McCann.—The argument of the defendant on the demurrer in this case was commenced on Saturday, the plaintiff claiming that as all the complaint must be taken as confessed on the demurrer there was full cause of action. The allegation showed that the plaintiff was one of the corporators intended by the original charters, of and by the later acts affirming the grants to Trinity Church; that these original corporators were in truth all Protestants. The Christian world being then divided into but three divisions—Greek, Catholic and Protestant; that the appearance of delegates from the Euglish Church at the Synod of Dort was proof of this, and the fact was stated in the complaint, and admitted by the demurrer for the parposes of the argument; that it was an admitted fact that all New-York of that day contributed to the support of Trinity Church, and that at that day the ministers of that and other churches exchanged pulpits; that the Church, and especially the Rector of the Church, had departed from the Protestant faith so far as to denounce it as a failure; that the estates given to the Church in trust were of immense value, and had been diverted from the trusis, the payment of ministers who preached ritualism being part of such diversion; that the Church refuses to give any secound of its income or of its corporators, and deffes the Legislature and the Courts; that the plantiff has offered to preach there, and has been refused; that the Church has allowed its property to be leased for nouses of prostitution, thereby injuring all the corporators by the encouragement of immorality. All this he claimed gave the plaintiff a right of action and a personal injury to be redressed. An action not to destroy the institution and its powers for good, but to remove those from its control who were perverting it.

o-day. Mr. Nagle and Mr. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. unscombe for defendant.

THE LEASING OF PIERS. The Knickerbocker Ice Co. agt. The Empire

Transportation Co., Supreme Court, Chambers, before Mr. Justice Cardozo.—The plaintiffs in this case hired the wharf and pier and North Battery at the foot of Hubert st. for five years from May, 1864. The term expiring May 1, 1869. They claim that since thep the Corporation has accepted rent from them and allowed them to remain, thus extend-They claim that since then the Corporation has accepted rent from them and allowed them to remain, thus extending their term for one year. About June 1, 1869, the Commissioners of the Stoking Fund granted a lease for nine years and 11 months from that date to the defendants. The plaintiffs thereupon commenced suit and obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with them. The case came up on motion to vacate this injunction. It was argued for the defendants that the plaintiffs had not had a lease originally from the proper authorities; that no mere agent of the city to collect rents could bind the city; that the leasing of a pier was merely the allowing of the same category as leases of real estate, and finally, that there was nothing dreaded by the plaintiffs if they had a right, but a mere trespass, for which damages, and not an injunction, was the proper remedy. The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision. Mr. Truil for plaintiff; Mr. A. R. Lawrence, jr., for defendant.

THE QUAKER CITY SEIZED AGAIN.

District-Attorney Pierrepont has caused a District-Attorney Pierrepont has caused a new libel to be filed against the steamship Columbia, formerly known as the Quaker City, and she is again in the custosiy of the United States Marshal. The libel recites that she in ready to sail to some places unknown with intent to cruise and commit hostilities in the services of some persons unknown against the subjects, citizens, and property of the Kepublic of Hayti, with whom the United States are at peace, which is in violation of the third section of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and repeal the acts therein mentioned."

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court — Chambers.—By Ingraham, J.: Adelaide R. Fianders agt. Moses R. Fianders; Cornelia S. Richardson agt. John R. Richardson; James L. Siewart agt. Lydis A. M. Stewart—Reports confirmed and judgments divorce granted. Bowery National Bank agt. George White et al; motion granted and defendant held to bail in \$600. Jean B. Gibeaux agt. Thomas Walker; motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event. North Shore Ferry Co. agt. Chase; motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to amend summons on payment of costs—\$10. Osgood. Receiver agt. Simpson, &c.; motion denied. By Cardozo, J.: In re Thomas Taylor, &c.; report confirmed and allowance of \$1,000 out of the estate, &c. Isaae et al agt. Leah Hart; memorial for counsel.

CIVIL.

In the Surrogate's Court of Kings County last week, letters of administration were granted in the estates of John Hegeman of Flatbush, John Lasti, James Smith, Bridget McNamee, George Cartaus, Mary Eanks, Patrick McCabe, Stephen T. Baylis, Maria Hansen, Henry Jenkins, Mary Ennis, and Maria Smith, all of Brooklyn. Jenkine, Mary Ennis, and Maria Smith, all of Brooklyn.

In the Surrogate's Court letters of administration were granted last week on the estates of Giarles C. B. Seymour, Owen Mulligan, John Vanderpoel, Mary M. McCarty, Fredoline Haarn, Thomas McGrath, Samuel Hancock, Francis S. Hickok, William Weber, Catharine Connolley or Couley, Grenville Winthrop, Johana Nicholas Brehm, Catharine Cunuingham, Elizabeth R. Scheffshin, Richard J. Ball, Richard Gerdes, Owen McMahon, Samuel Cochran, Susan Braily, Annie Dougherty, Deanis Dunn, Hugh H. Patterson, Julia Cohen, Judikh M. Cohen, Margaret Grant, William B. Hunt, Edward McCaffrey, Charlotte Padney, James Shorry, Louis Voigt.

CRIMINAL.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesorday, John Reilly, who was employed to repair the not of George W. Jesneer's building. No. 710 Brondway, in April last, was accused by that gentleman with de-troying and carrying off a chemical apparatus worth troying and carrying off a chemical ap 50. Reilly filed bonds in \$1,500 to answer

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman Coman, Wm. De Laey, whom officer Leayeraft found in the cigar store of Otto Alberti, at No. 52 Chatham-st., and took into custedy on suspicion of attempted burgiary, was combutted to the Tombs... On Friday high last, John Schmidt was discovered in the act of removing a chest of tea, valued at \$100, belonging to Oliphant & Co., from Pier No. 23, East River, and placing the same in a small boat. Yesterday he was committed to the Tombs. The accused claims to be a carpenter, living at No. 19 Cherry-st.

COURT CALENDARS—TRIS DAY.

SUPPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.— Nos. 10, 14, 5, 49, 50, 80, 80, 90, 90, 90, 90, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107. 94, 108, 109, 107.
SUPPLEME COURT — CIRCUIT — PART L—NOS. 4847, 501, 1179, 907, 1771, 1449, 1096, 1249, 520, 205, 1210, 212, 650, 1126, 4447, 520, 1179, 307, 1771, 1418, 1006, 1249, 525, 1475, 1305, 1001, 1185, 780, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday June 20

189, 186, 192, 209, 208, 209, 210, 220, 227, 228, 231, 232, 242, 243, 245, 244, 249, call 251.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nos. 345, 353, 221, 303, 105, 303, 309, 345, 365, 831, 935, 299, 1003, 1004, 1007, 1007, 1007, 1007, 1008, 308, 344, 708, 722, 233, 352, 1004, 074, 634, 1018, 1028, 1008, 1009, 1009, 1008

THE FRUIT-GROWER'S CLUB.

The New-York Fruit-Growers' Club met on Thursday at the usual hour. Dr. Snodgrass presided. An attractive array of strawberries on the table suggested a topic for digension. Mr. Fullier claimed that soil had more to do with the flavor of berries than anything else. High culture alone could produce the best fruit. In answer to a question as to the best manure, be said that from the cow-yard was preferable. This light culture increased the size and productiveness but deteriorated the aroma. The saccharine matter was, however, increased.

Mr.Doty thought that increase of size did not deteriorate flavor. He asked Mr. Fuller how he would plant for market. The answer was, in rows, by all necans. He could get much more fruit in that way than from any other mode of culture.

Mr. Carpenter gave some of his experience in raising strawberry plants. He got good crops the succeeding year by planting runners in September. Of course good cultivation was needed to do this. He did not cultivate the same ground in strawberries more than two or three years, and then changed to fresh soil. Mr. Smith of Convecticat had abandoned the hill system on account of the rayages of birds. He had new growing the fineat bed of berries he had ever seen. He attributed their laxariant growth to a large amount of muck, or leaf mold, put on the soil.

Mr. Wood of Long Island said it had been stated in the papers that a large number of packages of strawberries from Norfolk, Va., had been thrown overboard instead of being put into the market. Why was this done?

Mr. Young of Washington Market explained the cause

berries from Norfolk, Va., had been thrown overboard, instead of being put into the market. Why was this done?

Mr. Young of Washington Market explained the cause of this apparent waste. The berries were spoiled as the result of bad packing and the heat of the steamers. These vessels were badly managed in this respect. Those having charge of the loading were very careless, and placed the fruit and vegetables in places where they were over-heated on the voyage.

Mr. Carpenter remarked that, not withstanding the low prices ruling now for ordinary fruit, the fine varieties sold well, and were retailing at 40 to 80 cents a quart on Broadway, while the Wilson berry was retailing in the market for ten cents a quart. Mr. Fuller said, among all the varieties, the old Wilson Seedling was the berry to depend on for a crop, it never failed.

Mr. Young of Washington Market presented a good-sized watermelon, brought by steamer in five days from Fernandina, Florida. This was one of a brize lot of melons which reached this port yesterday, all in excellent order. They had sold promptly at from \$1 to \$2 seek. The specimen was cut and eaten by the Club, and was pronounced good. Mr. Carpenter gave his plan of raising melons in Westchester County.

It was decided to continue the subject of strawberries at next meeting, and during the strawberry smaon. Mr. Whilook moved that the Club offer two premiums—one for the best-collection of strawberries, and the other for the best-collection of strawberries, as not to draw upon the funds of the Club.

The following Committee was appointed to award the premiu

INQUESTS.

Coroner Flynn yesterday commenced an in-

Coroner Flynn yesterday commenced an inquest at the Leonard-st. Police Station over the body of Thomas Lowery, the lad who was killed on Saturday afternoon by being run over by a train of cars drawn by a dammy-engine, at the cerner of Canal and Hudson-sta. It was shown in evidence that there were 50 or 60 boys clustered on the train, and it was almost impossible to keep them off. Justus Dearman, the conductor, was injured, and narrowly escaped being killed at Twenty-first-st, and Tenth-ave. while attempting to put off some of these boys. The deceased was attempting to get off one of the care, or was accidentally thrown off in going around the curve. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was adjourned until Wednesday next. The engineer, Thomas McDonald, and the conductor, Justus Dearman, were

the body of an unknown man, who, on Saturdry evening, fell dead in Madison-square. Deceased was apparently about 45 years of age, and respectably clad. The body was removed to the Morgue. FOREIGN NOTES.

Letters from Frankfort, says the Journal de St. Petersbourg, to Vienna journals state that Mr. Murphy, the American Consul-General at that city, has been removd from that position to satisfy a desire expressed by the Prussian Government. In 1866, Mr. Murphy had ener-getically opposed Gen. Masteutict.

The Paris Journal Official contains a map and an advertisement from the Memphis Pacific Trans-continental Radroad, who offer their six per cent bonds redeemable in ten years, and guaranteed by the lands of the Company. These bonds are sold in order to values funds to pay for materials ordered from French

Regret was expressed, according to the Correspondence de Bertin, that the United States was not represented at the International Conference held af Ber illu relative to the care of wounded soldiers in time of war, and a member of the Prussian committee proposed war, and a member of the Prussian community property of a resolution, which passed unanimously, expressive of their regret that no delegate from the United States was present, and instructing the committee to send the report and particulars of their sessions to the United States Government, and to the various societies for the care of wounded soldiers.

The following additional particulars of the France Calles outerprise are given by The London Daily

The following additional particulars of the French Cable enterprise are given by The London Bady News: "The French Cable, as it is familiarly called, has been made, and will be laid from Emglish ships, by karlishmen, the Telegraph Construction and Maghtesiane Company having undertaken the contract, Sr Sminel Caming being the engineer-in-chief of the expedition, and the Great Eastern baving been chartered for the work. Indeed, substituting Brest for Valentin, and ££. Pierre for Heart's Content, the entire process recals the laying of the lines now worked by the Aogle-American Company. The preach cable is some 1,250 miles longer than either of its predecessors; it is divided into several sections, and has been manufactured at the rate of 150 miles a week ever slave the contract was necepted. Up to vestorday it was within 180 miles of completion, and was nearly all shipped on board the vessels appointed to carry it out. Thus the Great Easten carries 2,552 miles, of about 400 more than when it left with the Angle-American Cable, its vast receptacles being under still vaster.

The Paris journal, La Liberté, referring to

The Paris journal, La Liberté, referring to the arrival of Mr. Washburne, says:

"Since the Union triumphed over Secession and has come more powerful and prespectus than ever from the terrible crisis which memored its existence, American policy seems to have had for its object to augment the share of the influence which had hitherto held about from the contests that disturbed Europe. The mission of Admiral Farragut, the negotiations entered not with Italy and Turkey for the establishment of an American naval station in the Mediterranean, the persistency of the Senate in exacting reparation or registron England for the support given to the pro-Slavery party woold suffice to demonstrate this tendency, even were not exidence of all kinds at hand to attest its existence. This course, it is said, Gen. Grant is still more strongly disposed to emphasize by making it the principal adjective point of his policy. If such be the case, the new Problems needs to represent his Government among the European Fowers men upon whom he can place as perfect reliance as on himself. Mr. Washburne is one of these men; as can, in all matters, be regarded as one of these persons who possess in the highest degree the confidence of the President, and are best informed as to his secret plans."

POLITICAL WAGERS IN COURT.

POLITICAL WAGERS IN COURT.

A case has recently been decided in the Sangamon County Court, in filmots, which may be locast interesting to such politicians as support their opinions with wagers. On October 7, 1858, W.C. Shirley, est, of Macoupin County, and Thomas Shell, esq., of he was County, met at St. Louis, and, after discussing the presence of the approaching Presidential election, Mr. Sairley bet \$1,000 ou each of the following four propositions:

1. That Grant would get twice the majority in Illinois that Seymour did in New-York. 2. That Grant would earry a majority of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvanto, and Indiana.

4. That he (Mr. Shirley) would win all the bets. Each party gave four notes for \$1,000 each, payable so days after date, and they were put in the haids of a stakeholder. Mr. Shirley having lost, the stakeholder gave the notes to Mr. Shell, who sold them before they became due. When the notes fell due Mr. Shirley refined to pay, and the assignce sued blun. The defendant plead that the notes were void on the ground of public pohey, and relied on the statutes against gaming and betting on elections. The court held that while those statutes would have voided the contract between the original parties thereto, yet the pica was not good against innoceat third parties, and gave judgment for the plantiff.

Chicago Times.

The frogs are building their nests in the SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.-Nos. 47, 111, 167, | the frogs are very foolish.